

# ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Dental Treatment Room Emergencies," chapter 9, pages 9-1 through 9-8; and "Forensic Dentistry," chapter 10, pages 10-1 through 10-26.

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|------|--|-------|---|
| 6-1. | Which of the following, if any, additional safety features should be included with dental safety patient glasses?<br><br>1. Tinted lenses<br>2. Side shields<br>3. Safety glasses straps<br>4. None of the above | 6-8.  | What is the normal blood pressure range for the diastolic reading?<br><br>1. 60 to 90<br>2. 70 to 100<br>3. 80 to 110<br>4. 90 to 140   |
| 6-2. | The normal body temperature of an adult ranges from which of the following degrees Fahrenheit?<br><br>1. 94 to 99<br>2. 96 to 98<br>3. 97 to 99<br>4. 98 to 101  | 6-9.  | What is the normal cycle of an adult's range of respiration?<br><br>1. 8 to 12<br>2. 12 to 15<br>3. 15 to 18<br>4. 18 to 20   |
| 6-3. | An adult's normal pulse rate per minute can range from which of the following beats per minute?<br><br>1. 40 to 60<br>2. 60 to 80<br>3. 80 to 100<br>4. 100 to 120   | 6-10. | An oxygen tank that provides approximately 78 liters of oxygen per minute for one-half hour has what cylinder size?<br><br>1. B<br>2. C<br>3. D<br>4. E   |
| 6-4. | What artery should you use to take a patient's pulse?<br><br>1. Temporal<br>2. Facial<br>3. Carotid<br>4. Brachial   | 6-11. | A victim of respiratory and cardiac arrest must receive treatment within how many maximum minutes to prevent irreversible brain damage?<br><br>1. 5 to 7<br>2. 2 to 3<br>3. 3 to 5<br>4. 4 to 6                 |
| 6-5. | The minimum blood pressure occurs when the heart contracts.<br><br>1. True<br>2. False   | 6-12. | What do the ABC's of CPR stand for?<br><br>1. Airway, Breath, Circumstances<br>2. Airway, Bleeding, Circulation<br>3. Airway, Breathing, Circulation<br>4. Arteries, Bleeding, Condition                        |
| 6-6. | The maximum blood pressure occurs when the heart relaxes.<br><br>1. True<br>2. False   | 6-13. | What person, if any, in the dental clinic is not required to be certified in the healthcare provider course for CPR?<br><br>1. Dentist<br>2. Dental technicians<br>3. X-ray technicians<br>4. None of the above |
| 6-7. | What is the normal blood pressure range for the systolic reading?<br><br>1. 60 to 90<br>2. 70 to 100<br>3. 80 to 110<br>4. 90 to 140   |       |   |

- 6-14. What CPR certification course teaches non-healthcare personnel?
1. Heartsaver course
  2. CPR "E" course
  3. CPR "A" course
  4. Healthcare provider course
- 6-15. The hand-operated resuscitator allows the operator to do which of the following actions?
1. Perform proper chest compressions
  2. Perform abdominal thrust
  3. Rescue breath for a patient without mouth-to-mouth contact
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-16. At least how many rescuers are recommended to operate a hand-held resuscitator?
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-17. Oxygen tanks are always painted what color?
1. Brown
  2. Blue
  3. Green
  4. Red
- 6-18. What is the normal flow rate in liters per minute when oxygen is administered?
1. 5
  2. 6
  3. 7
  4. 8
- 6-19. Which of the following safety precautions for oxygen supply is false?
1. Close all valves when the cylinder is not in use
  2. Always stand to the side of the cylinder
  3. No smoking in any area where oxygen is stored or in use
  4. Always secure cylinder(s) on their side in a proper storage rack
- 6-20. What is the treatment for angina pectoris?
1. Chest compressions and rescuing breathing
  2. Place patient in a 45-degree angle (sitting up)
  3. Administer 100 percent oxygen and one nitroglycerin tablet sublingually
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-21. What is the maximum amount of nitroglycerin tablets a patient may receive in a 15-minute period?
1. 6
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 5
- 6-22. A patient who shows the signs of restlessness, anxiety, weakness, anxiousness, dull expression, and disorientation is suffering from which of the following conditions?
1. Shock
  2. Hypoglycemia
  3. Hyperventilation
  4. Syncope
- 6-23. A patient who shows the signs of cyanosis, wheezing, coughing, and difficulty in breathing is suffering from what, if any, medical emergency?
1. Seizures
  2. Shock
  3. Asthma attack
  4. Hyperventilation
- 6-24. When treating syncope, you should place the patient's feet in what position?
1. Six o'clock
  2. 15° angle down
  3. Trendelenburg style
  4. 15° angle up
- 6-25. Anaphylactic shock usually occurs what period of time after the victim has been exposed?
1. Seconds
  2. Minutes
  3. Hours
  4. Days
- 6-26. After a patient has been anesthetized or premedicated with a drug, you should perform which of the following actions?
1. Perform basic life support
  2. Activate the clinic's emergency response team
  3. Place patient in Trendelenburg's position
  4. Observe patient and watch for signs of an adverse reaction

- 6-27. Forensic dentistry is defined as the branch of forensic medicine that applies to which of the following entities?
1. Dental knowledge to the Federal court system
  2. Dental knowledge to civil and criminal problems
  3. Dental knowledge to bite mark analysis
  4. Dental knowledge of insurance companies
- 6-28. The primary reason the Navy has been directed to establish forensic dental identification capability is to assure which of the following requirements?
1. To assist in the identification of human remains
  2. For any inheritance of the deceased's next of kin
  3. For any claim of insurance held by the victim
  4. To comply with State and Federal laws
- 6-29. Without positive identification, any inheritance and last will and testament could be delayed for how long?
1. Indefinitely
  2. Until the person is declared legally dead
  3. Up to 7 years
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-30. A graphic example of the psychological aspect of the need for forensic identification to the next of kin was experienced in which, if any, of the following situations?
1. Legal issues
  2. Medical issues
  3. Vietnam "missing in action"
  4. None of the above
- 6-31. Which of the following body characteristics is the most commonly used method to identify an individual?
1. Scars
  2. Tattoos
  3. Deformities
  4. Visual recognition
- 6-32. For many reasons, tattoos should be used as a primary means for positive identification.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-33. In the military, what type of personal item is used to specifically assist in identifying an individual?
1. Government credit card
  2. Command name tags
  3. Passports
  4. Dog tags
- 6-34. In a court of law, which of the following proofs of identity provides an acceptable positive identity of a deceased individual?
1. Skeletal remains
  2. Distinctive jewelry
  3. Drivers' license
  4. Tattoos
- 6-35. Of all the methods of ID, which of the following is the best known?
1. DNA analysis
  2. Fingerprints
  3. Personal effects
  4. Dental identification
- 6-36. Fingerprint ID is always acceptable in a court of law.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-37. DNA analysis is also known by which of the following terms?
1. DNA identification
  2. DNA evidence
  3. DNA marking
  4. DNA fingerprinting
- 6-38. Dental identification is a definitive means of positive identification of unknown human remains.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-39. Dental evidence tends to survive much better than which of the following other evidences?
1. Facial characteristics
  2. Soft tissue
  3. Fingerprints
  4. All of the above

- 6-40. Teeth that are unprotected by the soft tissues of the cheeks and lips, in rare instances, can be destroyed by fire if the minimum temperature exceeds which of the following degrees Fahrenheit?
1. 250
  2. 500
  3. 750
  4. 1000
- 6-41. Silver amalgam will resist temperatures up to what maximum degree Fahrenheit?
1. 1600
  2. 1700
  3. 1800
  4. 1900
- 6-42. Given sufficient data, it is possible that two sets of teeth can be identical.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-43. In an antemortem database, radiographs are considered what type of evidence?
1. Error free
  2. Material
  3. Hard
  4. Soft
- 6-44. Which of the following problems may delay the final determination of an identification?
1. Illegible dental records
  2. Adequate dental radiographs
  3. Adequate charting
  4. All of the above
- 6-45. When does postmortem identification occur?
1. During an annual examination
  2. During a separation examination
  3. After death
  4. Before death
- 6-46. When evaluating the post and antemortem records, discrepancies may be classified in what, if any, two broad categories?
1. Relative and comparison
  2. Relative and absolute
  3. Absolute and comparison
  4. None
- 6-47. Antemortem dental records detail dental conditions during which of the following times?
1. Before death
  2. After death
  3. Both 1 and 2 above
  4. At any time
- 6-48. Relative discrepancies between the antemortem and the postmortem dental exam findings can be explained by which of the following methods?
1. Exact match
  2. Human error
  3. Radiographic comparison
  4. Continued dental treatment
- 6-49. Which of the following items would best represent the person if the remains cannot be those of the individual under consideration?
1. Radiographic comparison
  2. Absolute inconsistencies
  3. Relative discrepancies
  4. Exact match
- 6-50. What type of comparison would the postmortem and antemortem radiographs show if a tooth restoration was the same in both?
1. Similarity
  2. Relative discrepancy
  3. Absolute inconsistency
  4. Exact match
- 6-51. What is the final and most important step in the dental ID process?
1. Classification
  2. DNA analysis
  3. Comparisons
  4. Charting
- A. Positive identification

B. Positive identification by charting only

C. Consistent with

D. Exclusion

E. Unidentified

**Figure 6-A.—Classification of the dental identification.**

**IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-52 THROUGH 2-56, SELECT FROM FIGURE 6-A THE CLASSIFICATION USED TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY. YOU WILL USE ALL THE CLASSIFICATIONS IN FIGURE 6-A ONLY ONCE.**

- 6-52. The remains cannot be those of the suspect individual.
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. E
- 6-53. The ID is based solely on the written dental record.
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 6-54. No sufficient evidence to determine the identity of the individual.
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. E
- 6-55. The forensic dentist is positive they have determined the ID of the individual.
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 6-56. A good probability that the remains are those of the suspect person.
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 6-57. Which of the following elements is part of the command/support?
1. Photographic
  2. Personal effects
  3. Medical radiology
  4. Graves registration
- 6-58. Which of the following elements is part of identification?
1. Dental
  2. Mortuary affairs
  3. Recovery/transportation
  4. Security
- 6-59. The dental team leader performs the same tasks as which of the following?
1. Dental registrar
  2. Public affairs officer
  3. Operations chief
  4. Oral surgeon
- 6-60. Which of the following dental team members will expose the maxilla and mandible for an examination?
1. Radiologist
  2. Oral surgeon
  3. Dental technician
  4. Dental team leader
- 6-61. Who protects all dental evidence coming into and going out of the dental area?
1. Security
  2. Dental registrar
  3. Dental team leader
  4. Inprocessing officer
- 6-62. Problems with access to dental structures arise most commonly from which of the following circumstances?
1. Plane crash victims
  2. Intact full body remains
  3. Partial body remains
  4. Chemical exposure victims
- 6-63. At least how many minutes is normally required to expose a complete series of postmortem remains?
1. 2 0
  2. 2 5
  3. 3 0
  4. 6 0
- 6-64. What type of x-ray developer is used to process forensic radiographs?
1. Large
  2. Small
  3. Manual
  4. Any type

- 6-65. When mounting forensic periapical or bitewing X-rays, which direction should the raised dot face?
1. Facing in
  2. Facing out
  3. Both 1 and 2 above
  4. Facing sideways
- 6-66. For film accountability, what does a green opaque film in the mount represent?
1. No radiograph is available for a particular area
  2. A faulty X-ray machine
  3. Not enough kVps
  4. Developer problems
- 6-67. What is the first step you do when you are performing a dental postmortem examination?
1. Dental X-rays
  2. Dental charting
  3. Entering victim in computer system
  4. Gentle cleaning of the dental remains
- 6-68. Postmortem charting should be done using which of the following item (s)?
1. Pen
  2. #2 pencil only
  3. Special postmortem blue pencil
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-69. At least how many members of the antemortem dental record staff should review each composite dental record?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 6-70. What does "CAPMI" stand for
1. Computer Antemortem Program Management Information
  2. Computer and Postmortem Management Intelligence
  3. Computer Assisted Postmortem Identification
  4. Computer Antemortem Program Management Information
- 6-71. What is the last section in the dental forensic ID process?
1. Antemortem/Postmortem Records Comparison
  2. Antemortem Records Comparison
  3. Postmortem Records Comparison
  4. X-ray Comparison
- 6-72. What form summarizes the ID data during the antemortem/postmortem comparison?
1. Antemortem/postmortem summary sheet
  2. Forensic summary sheet
  3. Dental identification summary sheet
  4. CAPMI DOD summary sheet
- 6-73. Who is responsible to sign a forensic identification case out as a positive ID?
1. Identification Center chief
  2. Pathologist Center chief
  3. Dental team leader
  4. Any dentist
- 6-74. The antemortem composite dental record should be placed in the uncompleted file only if the full dentition was recovered.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-75. Most equipment and supplies for forensic operation can be maintained in which of the following types of storage areas?
1. Large box
  2. Mobile dental van
  3. Large supply locker
  4. Medium-size tackle box and canvas bags

